

GUTHRIE ATTACKS T. R. AS CONVENTION OPENS

Temporary Chairman Says Party Is Better Off Without Roosevelt.

PRaises Work of Taft

Speaker Assests Progressives and Socialists Share Hatred of Courts.

SARATOGA, Sept. 25.—William D. Guthrie of New York city, temporary chairman of the Republican State Convention, delivered a speech at the opening session of the convention today which was one of the longest ever heard at a political gathering in this State. His topic was, "The Duty of Citizenship."

He said in part: "At the outset of our deliberations, fellow delegates, it may be interesting to recall the circumstances of two prior national campaigns in which political sympathies and dissensions were quite analogous to those existing today. When the Republican State Convention met in 1880 and again in 1896, the outlook for the success of the Republican party had for a time been discouraging. In each of these campaigns there were many who feared that the party had been split in two and that its usefulness might be coming to an end. In each campaign a wave of false doctrine, sentimentality and prejudice threatened to drown reason and the prevailing excitement, clamor and denunciation. But in each campaign and each sense came before November, and the common sense, honesty, unity and patriotism of the American people could be safely relied on to support the sound principles and policies of national and constitutional government for which the Republican party stands. So will it be again this November."

On Nov. 8, 1904, President Roosevelt expressed to the people of the United States gratitude for his election and appealed to them for their support and confidence during his second term, undoubtedly having in mind President McKinley's example in 1901, when McKinley had declared that he would not accept a nomination for a third term if it were tendered him, and had pointed out that there were questions of the greatest importance before the Administration and the country, and that their just consideration should not be prejudiced in the public mind by even the suspicion of the thought of a third term."

The man who had thus pledged his word should not break his promises to the people without sacrificing his self-respect and his honor. And if the Republican National Convention had joined ex-President Roosevelt in a repudiation of his solemn promises it would have generated a large body of voters, who hold in reverence the names and examples of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, and who still believe in political consistency and morality, and who would have put the party on the defensive throughout the campaign upon an issue of plain and simple morals. The Republican party would not afford in fact the attempt would have been hopeless to task for the continued support of the country on any such terms."

A third reason why the majority in the convention should not have cast its vote for President Taft and have named ex-President Roosevelt was because to have done so would have been an act of political treachery, ingratitude and disloyalty to the man who had rendered faithful service to the nation and to the party."

Mr. Guthrie then attacked the initiative, referendum and recall.

To render subject to recall would be utterly destructive of the character and independence of our judiciary. No self-respecting lawyer ought to serve on the bench under such conditions. An upright judge should feel free to enforce the law without regard to popular clamor or political pressure, and frequently he is called upon to decide between the individual on the one side and a powerful majority on the other side of a case before him. Take, for example, your situation in New York with Tammany Hall controlling a majority of the voters of the State Legislature at the dictation of Mr. Murphy passes another infamous Levy election law, obviously intended to prevent independent elections even for the search. The judges declare the act unconstitutional and protect the minority in their rights. Just as we saw them protecting the Progressives two weeks ago. According to Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Strauss, however, Tammany Hall should have the power to punish those judges by recalling them and the right to pass such disgraceful and unconstitutional legislation by resort to the initiative and referendum. Indeed, it is impossible to conceive of a scheme more calculated to shatter all our constitutional rights as well as all certainty in the law."

The hatred of the courts which the Progressives share in common with the Socialists, anarchists and Populists, and that spirit of organized labor and labor unions, repelled and repelled by such men as the McNamara, the Deas and the Tamm who in truth shamefully misrepresents the great majority of law-abiding and patriotic men in this organization, has forced into this campaign an unparalleled attack upon our judicial system and the administration of justice. And I regret to have to say that no man has done more to foment this hatred of the judiciary than ex-President Roosevelt. When the New York State Progressive Party was first given to the press on Sept. 3 the judiciary plank read as follows: "We heartily endorse the declaration of our national platform respecting the judiciary and favor their embodiment in the organic law of the State. We condemn the past attitude of the New York Court of Appeals toward various important and humane measures of social legislation."

PROHIBITION TICKET NAMED.

Alexander McNicholl of This City Put Up for Governor.

OREON, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The State Prohibition ticket as nominated here today follows:

Governor, Dr. Alexander McNicholl of New York.

Lieutenant Governor, Clark Allis of Medina.

Secretary of State, Pen D. Wright of Lockport.

Comptroller, Bernard Clawson of Binghamton.

Treasurer, Arthur A. Amidon of Jamestown.

Attorney-General, Ernest A. Woodruff of Oneida.

State Engineer, V. C. Mott of Buffalo.

Associate Justices of the Court of Appeals, E. J. Baldwin of Elmira and Gilbert Knott of Kingston.

The ticket was nominated at the close of the most enthusiastic convention in the history of the Prohibition party. The delegates assert that the party will double the number of votes cast at the preceding State election. It is expected to raise money for party purposes resulting in the contribution of \$12,000 on the floor of the convention hall.

Inspectors of Wireless Apparatus.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The United States Civil Service Commission today held examinations for applicant for day inspectors as radio inspectors, a corps recently created by the Government for the inspection of steamship wireless apparatus.

OCTOBER 1st, 1912

If you are a resident of New York City on October first, your uninvested funds in a commercial bank or trust company or in your own possession are subject to personal taxation.

Our Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates are free of such taxation in New York State. They pay 4% interest and are guaranteed by the Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.

These Certificates are available for immediate investment. You need not wait for titles to be searched, mortgages to close or papers to be drawn. You can have them to-day.

They combine the safety of a mortgage with the convenience of a bond. We shall be glad to have you call to see us or will send you further particulars by mail.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.

Capital \$4,375,000
Surplus (earned) 10,625,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 B'way, N. Y.
357 Fulton St., Jamaica.

TAFT TALKS ABOUT BIG CROPS AND HAPPINESS

Says He Likes to Think That Abraham Lincoln Is Looking Down on Us.

ALTOONA, Pa., Sept. 25.—President Taft declared that this country is entering upon the most prosperous period in its history in a speech to-day at the fifth anniversary of the Conference of Loyal War Governors. Mr. Taft had luncheon in the same room in the Logan Hotel where the war governors met in 1862 at the request of Secretary of State Seward to make plans for enlarging the Union army. In the morning President Taft, Gov. John K. Tener and a number of local notables reviewed a school children's parade. Mr. Taft said in part:

GOV. TENER, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, MY FELLOW CITIZENS: One hundred millions of people, 90,000,000 between the oceans and 10,000,000 in our ocean dependencies, constitute our population, and to-day right in the harvest time we are gathering crops that make possible the greatest prosperity that has ever faced this country, and we are to-day where every man and every woman can have work if they will, when wages are the highest, and the individual happiness of every one averages higher than ever before. Fifty years ago to-day we were in the throes of rebellion, the like of which had never been seen in the world before, and I hope may never be seen in the world again. We were torn apart, brothers and sisters, families, all Americans, and we were struggling to do what? To lift ourselves out of the slough of despondency, to put an end to the cancer of slavery that had been the cause of all our woes. We had been striving for two years to bring about better conditions of affairs, and bring back the erring soldiers and compel them to come into the Union again.

Early in September, 1862, your great war governor, Andrew G. Curtin, concluded that while the war governors had been working and helping along the cause as well as they could, the time had come when 300,000 more troops were necessary to accomplish the task before the Federal Government, and he suggested to Mr. Seward, whom he met in New York, that it might be a good thing to call the loyal governors and have them talk it out and tell the President how they sympathized with him, and how they were determined to uphold his hands.

And now, fifty years afterward, what I like to think of is that Abraham Lincoln is looking down on us and rejoicing in his heart that that noble and weary life of his, that the tragedy, was offered up for something that was worthy and that now he sees the 100,000,000 of his fellow citizens in happiness, he rejoices that he gave all that he had to bring that about.

The President left Altoona shortly after 4 o'clock for Philadelphia, where his private car "Ideal" was attached to the Federal Express, which is due in Boston early to-morrow morning.

T. R. ASKS PARTY DIVORCE.

On Ground of Republican Non-support, Says Marshall.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Sept. 25.—Directly accusing Roosevelt of being a law violator and responsible for many existing evils in the country to-day, Gov. Thomas Marshall of Indiana, Democratic candidate for Vice-President, spoke to nearly 3,000 people at the Southern Michigan Fair here to-day. Marshall's denunciation of Roosevelt was warmly applauded by the big crowd.

"I am amazed at the gullible people who stand by and swallow what Roosevelt says. You don't want to forget that Roosevelt was there when the laws were made which brought about many of our existing conditions," said Marshall. "The average workman loves his children just as much as Roosevelt loves his, and the average workman doesn't want his children to work in a factory, more than Roosevelt does his own. The workman is just as anxious to keep his children in school as Roosevelt is his own children, but don't forget that Roosevelt helped bring about conditions which made you put your children to work. The workman puts his children in the factory to help keep the wolf from the door."

"The most dangerous thing in American politics to-day is a mere man. No one man is great enough to be made an idol. To follow a mere man is dangerous, and to follow a principle is right. There is no boss in America unless you make him. He won't last fifteen minutes if you want him to go, and no man is a boss unless there is something in him that is not in the Republic. Roosevelt has applied for a divorce from the Republican party on a charge of non-support. He may go back if his life decided to take in washing and support him. The Progressive party has a Socialist trail tied to its kite, and socialism if carried out would make every man and every woman in America a serf, unless they belong to a aristocratic class. I object to Roosevelt violating the laws of the land and permitting Morgan to swallow up the Tennessee Steel Company. That is dishonesty, and I don't believe in the White House being a party to any such transaction."

POLITICAL EVENTS TO-DAY.

Gov. Wilson speaks at Springfield, Barre and Fall River, Mass.

New Hampshire State Progressive convention at Concord.

Street meetings Woodrow Wilson College Men's League, 400 West 11th street and Broadway, 11th street and Broadway, evening.

Republican State convention at Saratoga.

TAFT URGES TARIFF CUT TO LOWER HIGH PRICES

Manufacturers Should Secure Enough Protection to Pay Good Wages.

HITS THIRD TERM PLANS

President Says Federal Control of Trusts Would Be Mighty Monopoly.

A long statement in the form of an interview with President Taft, giving his views on the important economic and political questions of the day, was made public yesterday. In it the President treats of the tariff, Federal incorporation and regulation of trusts, the high cost of living, woman suffrage, the recall of judges, immigration, labor laws and Gov. Wilson.

This is the interview in part: "Mr. President, have you visited the 'Chamber of Horrors' in Union Square, where the burdens upon living under the high tariff are illustrated?"

"No, but a New York friend told me a little incident in regard to it worth remembering. According to the story told me, the exhibition includes a number of articles of clothing tagged with the prices, and an alleged statement of what the articles would cost with the tariff duties deducted. I understand that a number of establishments are situated in the neighborhood, and a working man, evidently from one of those establishments, strolled at the noon hour into the exhibition. Looking about him he noticed a coat bearing a price tag, and indicating what the cost of the coat would be without a tariff duty. 'Why,' he remarked, 'that would bring the price of the coat lower than what I get for making one. At that rate where would I come in?' It is hardly necessary to say that he would not 'come in' at all, unless willing to work for one-half to one-fifth of his present pay for making a coat."

The policy of the Republican party is not to shut out foreign manufactures, but to foster domestic manufactures and to keep the American workman employed.

"The tariff should be revised so far as may be necessary to keep prices from being exorbitant, so that, as I have explained in my speech of acceptance, the manufacturer shall secure only enough protection to pay the scale of high wages which obtains and ought to obtain in this country, and to secure a reasonable profit from the business."

"What do you think, Mr. President, of the proposal of the third term party to control the trusts through Federal incorporation and regulation?"

"It would create the most monstrous monopoly of power in the history of the world—a power as much greater, as much more autocratic, than that of a Caesar or a Napoleon, as the business interests of the twentieth century are greater, more dominant and far reaching than were those of two thousand or one hundred years ago."

"The Payne law has had no more to do with advancing the cost of living than the latest Atlantic cable tariff. On the contrary, it has enabled the American worker to meet the cost of living and maintain his family in comfort."

"Under the operation of that law property has been gradually restored since the panic of 1907. Practically every able-bodied man who is willing to work has work, and in some of the large industrial centers, as well as in other parts of the country, the demand for labor far exceeds the supply. City boys pinning little golden moose on every man, woman and child they can catch. Those who don't get away will give up 25 cents and will not only keep the Bull Moose pin but will receive certificates on which their names will be written down as those of founders of the Progressive party."

Col. Roosevelt's birthday is October 27, but as that date falls on Sunday Mrs. Medill McCormick of Chicago, who is planning a part of the campaign, chose the 26th as tag day.

More than \$900 has been turned in to Mr. Hooker, the national treasurer, since Monday by the New York members of the committee.

Senator Dixon entertained Mrs. McCormick, Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Jane Addams, Mrs. Philip Livermore, Miss Helen Coster and other financiers after the meeting.

"I have not changed in the slightest my view as to the necessity of monetary reform, or of the great value and importance of the work done by the Monetary Commission, of which former Senator Aldrich was chairman."

"It is a reform necessary in the interest of all the people and must be carried out according to some practical and efficient plan that will remedy the gross inadequacy and marked inequalities of our banking and currency system."

"There has been no intervention in Nicaragua. Under conditions of anarchy, accompanied by acts of ruthless barbarity, American marines were landed at the request and with the consent of the lawful Government of Nicaragua to assist in protecting the lives and property of Americans and other foreigners. There was no invasion, no levying war. Congress has manifestly decided the course that has been pursued."

"What is your attitude, Mr. President, on the woman suffrage question?"

"Suffrage for women is an issue to be decided by the States, and there can be no doubt whatever that whenever and wherever a majority of women impress upon their fathers, their husbands, sons, brothers and beaux that they want to vote they will get the right to vote."

"Do you regard the recall of judges, Mr. President, as an issue in this campaign?"

"I regard the maintenance of an independent judiciary as a supreme issue, and I thoroughly agree with the American Bar Association that the recall applied to judges would tend to deprive the public of judges of ability, character, high sense of duty and a due regard to enlightened public sentiment, and that such a judiciary is absolutely necessary to the existence of a constitutional democracy."

"What are your views, Mr. President, in regard to immigration?"

"There are both room and opportunity in the United States for immigrants of wholesome physique, industrious habits and good moral character. I hope that when the Panama Canal has opened the tide of immigration from Europe will flow through to the Pacific States, which are very sparsely settled in view of their vast extent and magnificent natural resources."

"It is reported, Mr. President, that Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has sent out circulars to labor unions attacking your administration as hostile to organized labor."

"I have not seen the circulars you mention, but if the statement is correct Mr. Gompers is as much in error as he was four years ago, when he proposed to deliver the whole labor vote to Mr. Bryan."

"I appreciate," added Mr. Taft, "Gov. Wilson's courteous and respectful per-

sonal attitude toward my office and toward me. As to his statement about my being misled by 'bad advisers,' I wish him and every one to understand that I have been and will continue to be the chief of my term President of the United States in all that the title implies, that I am responsible for every act of my administration and have no burden to shift on others."

WINGDALE CLAIM SETTLED.

Schmer Awards Carlin Construction Company \$78,312.

ALBANY, Sept. 25.—State Comptroller Schmer has paid the P. J. Carlin Construction Company of New York city \$78,312 in settlement of a claim based upon the contract for the construction of the proposed State prison at Wingdale, Dutchess county, to take the place of Sing Sing.

The plan to construct this prison was abandoned upon recommendation of Gov. Dix, who believed the site unsuitable and that the wiser course to pursue was to reconstruct Sing Sing.

The original claim of the company was \$333,020, but at the suggestion of Attorney-General Cardozo it was reduced.

SURPRISE FOR WOODRUFF.

Progressives Adopt Republican Candidate Without Letting Him Know.

The Progressive party in Brooklyn has selected John Olson to run for Assemblyman in the Seventh district in place of Thomas J. Flynn, who had been regularly nominated but declined.

Olson is also the Republican candidate, but it is said that he has been all along an advocate of the Bull Moose principles.

Timothy L. Woodruff when told that Olson had been selected by the Progressive candidate expressed surprise and said he had not heard of Flynn's declination. Olson is only 21 years old. The district is strongly Democratic.

HAYTI ALSO NEEDS WATCHING.

Presence of U. S. Marines Likely to Have Necessary Effect.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Brig. Gen. Frank McIntyre and W. T. S. Doyle, chief of the Latin-American division of the Department of State will leave Washington to-morrow for Philadelphia, where they will board the U. S. S. Prairie, to go with 750 marines to Santo Domingo City.

There they will confer with United States Minister Russell and Roosevelt General of Customs Paillass as to the best course to be pursued in reestablishing the custom houses on the Haitian frontier seized by rebels.

While the Dominican Government is the one chiefly concerned in the matter, it is understood that the expedition is also for the purpose of showing the Haitian Government that its conduct is not to be tolerated by the United States. The Haitians have lent considerable aid to the rebels on the Dominican side of the border line and have permitted the Dominican rebels to use Haitian territory as a base of operations. It is believed here that were it not for the support of the Dominican revolution by the Haitians the situation would never have become so serious.

MOOSSETTES WILL TAG OCT. 28.

To Comb the Country for Quarters on Day Following T. R.'s Birthday.

October 28 has been officially designated by the National Bull Mooseette finance committee as tag day. Beives of girls will patrol the streets of every city, town and hamlet from Maine to California, pinning little golden moose on every man, woman and child they can catch. Those who don't get away will give up 25 cents and will not only keep the Bull Moose pin but will receive certificates on which their names will be written down as those of founders of the Progressive party.

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HAGUE TRIBUNAL OCT. 28.

Russo-Turkish Differences on War Indemnity to Be Heard.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The State Department was informed to-day that on October 28 the sessions of the arbitral tribunal of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague will begin.

This tribunal will settle the settlement of the differences between the Russian and Turkish Governments in connection with the payment of the interest on the indemnity in regard to the war of 1877-78.

Divide Contract for Light Globes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Three incandescent bulb manufacturers of Schenectady, Hartford and Buffalo, N. Y., to-day equally divided a contract for 42,000 worth of electric light globes, awarded by Secretary of the Treasury MacVane.

CAMPAIGN FUND HUNT TAKES IN BIG PACKERS

Clapp Committee Will Ask Armour and Others if They Paid for Tariff.

HEARINGS BEGIN MONDAY

Seventy Witnesses Already Called; Will Last Beyond Election.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—J. Ogden Armour and other representatives of the packing houses of the United States will be called as witnesses before the Clapp Senate committee appointed to inquire into the source of campaign contributions and to the relations of Senators and Representatives with corporations.

The list of witnesses to be called by Senator Clapp and his associates on the committee on inquiry is being enlarged from day to day and present indications are that before the investigation is completed every prominent political leader and business man will be asked to appear. It is the purpose of the committee to find out about reports current in Washington that protected industries have made campaign contributions for years in expectation of favors at the hands of Congress leaders. The charge has been made that any information granted incident to revisions of the tariff.

The big packers have been credited with taking a live interest in politics in the past. It is alleged they have contributed liberally to Congress campaigns. Mr. Armour and others supposed to have knowledge of the facts will be asked to tell them under oath.

The resolution of inquiry, if interpreted liberally, gives the committee broad powers in making its inquiry. Chairman Clapp is disposed to make the investigation sweeping in scope and accordingly, if his suggestions are followed, all members of Congress who are supposed to know of contributions by corporations, made with a view to obtaining favors or protection, will be given an opportunity to divide any information along this line they may possess.

At the meeting of the full committee to be held Friday, in accordance with a call issued by Chairman Clapp, there will be completed for the inquiry. Mr. Clapp has been here for the past week attending to the preliminaries.

Daniel G. Reid has been asked to appear with this committee. Reid, of West Virginia, may be the first witness called. The hearings will be held in one of the large hearing rooms of the Senate office building.

Ex-speaker Cannon and Congressman John W. Weeks have informed the committee that they will appear and testify. Their testimony is desired to establish whether the American Woolen Company made contributions to the Republican Congressional campaign committee in 1908, as has been alleged, and whether there was any agreement at the time between Speaker Cannon and Congress leaders with the contributors that they were to be protected in the revision of the tariff.

Senator Clapp does not believe it will be possible to conclude before election. About seventy witnesses have already been asked to appear.

The list includes Col. Roosevelt, J. P. Morgan, Charles B. Connelley, William B. Hearst, William Loeb, Jr., William B. McKinley, William F. McCombs, John D. Archbold, Senator Penrose, George W. Perkins, Frank Munsey, August Belmont, Chauncey M. Depew, Frank H. McCoy, Gov. Foss, John Kirby, Jr., Herman Ridder, Benjamin B. Odell, Norman E. Mack, Thomas F. Ryan, George R. Sheldon, William F. Snowden, Henry C. Francis, E. H. Gary, Alton B. Parker, William Flinn and Fred W. Upham, assistant treasurer of the Republican National Committee.

There is a report that ex-Senator Scott will discuss the relations between the late E. H. Harriman and President Roosevelt. It is said he will tell of a conversation he is alleged to have had with President Roosevelt in 1904 in which the Colonel made the remark that it was his purpose if possible to "induce Harriman to come across with a contribution."

Mr. Scott appeared before the committee before Congress adjourned. His testimony did not disclose anything particularly interesting. Information reached the ears of the committee that after he left the stand Mr. Scott informed friends that he had not told all he knew because he was not questioned along certain lines. He is said to have made the statement that he could enlighten the committee on a number of transactions of interest. The one particularly mentioned, it is said, was the Harriman affair.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Three incandescent bulb manufacturers of Schenectady, Hartford and Buffalo, N. Y., to-day equally divided a contract for 42,000 worth of electric light globes, awarded by Secretary of the Treasury MacVane.

FALL OF GRANADA REPORTED.

Washington Denies Report of Wholesale Killing in Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Rumors current here to-day that a number of American marines had been killed by rebels in Nicaragua were utterly without confirmation in the official dispatch to the State and Navy Departments. Despatches received from Admiral Southern indicated that all is absolutely quiet at every point where the American forces are stationed.

Admiral Southern is personally going to Granada in the next few days to examine into the situation there. The railroad service between Managua and Granada has been resumed after nearly two months of interruption. Trains are guarded by American marines and blue-jackets. The lake steamers turned over to Major Butler by the rebels at Granada have been manned with blue-jackets and are now being operated on Lake Nicaragua.

The rumors of the death of several marines at the hands of Nicaraguans began in the morning with the statement that 25 had been killed at Leon. At noon the figure was changed to 20, then to 50, and late to-day was given as 450. The fact that the report came by way of San Juan del Sur and Panama made officials here look askance at it, as reports of this kind have been almost continuous since the Nicaraguan revolt.

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which was held to commemorate this great occasion.

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Once each season we secure these gloves, which are the samples used by roadmen and house salesmen to secure advance orders. Being samples, they are made of specially selected skins by master workmen and expert sewers and are usually 25% better than the regular lines.

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If They Do If They Don't Why?

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